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trees; but I have never been so fortunate as to find their nest, neither can I find any authentic description of their nest and eggs. They undoubtedly nest in the treetops, like the eastern bird—*D. dominica.*

Information in regard to their nesting habits, etc., is very desirable.

SECOND OCCURRENCE OF THE WHITE-FACED GLOSSY IBIS—*PLEGADIS GUARAUNA*—IN KANSAS.

BY N. S. GOSS, TOPEKA.

A young female was captured October 17th, 1890, on the Arkansas river, near Wichita, and kindly sent me for identification by Dr. R. Matthews, of that city. The first specimen was shot in the fall of 1879, at a lake near Lawrence—as reported in my Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas—and is now in the fine collection in Snow Hall, at the State University.

RADIATION OF HEAT FROM FOLIAGE.

BY ALFRED GOLDSBOROUGH MAYER, LAWRENCE.

As the greater portion of the land-surface of the globe is covered with foliage, it becomes of extreme importance in determining the radiation of the earth, to know the radiation from foliage.

In order to determine this, the leaves were fastened to the side of a Leslie cube and exposed at proper intervals, so as to allow them to radiate upon a delicate thermopile.

The radiation of every leaf was compared with that of a similar leaf, lampblacked. The galvanometer used in connection with the thermopile was a Tomson astatic reflecting one. A falling screen was used to expose the thermopile to the radiation from the leaves, and readings of the deflections produced at the end of a half-minute and a minute were taken. In every case the thermopile was allowed to cool until the galvanometer came to 0 before taking another reading. In this way it was found that, if we call the radiation from a surface of lampblack 100, the radiation from various leaves was as follows:

Green poplar leaves	78–80.6
Yellow poplar leaves	71
Fresh brown elm leaves	74.5
Red oak leaves	83.7
Mullein leaves	74.3
Green elm leaves	79
Surface of lampblack	100

It was found that if leaves were cooled down by filling the Leslie cube with cracked ice, the radiation from all kinds of leaves was the same. Thus: lampblacked leaves, brown, green, yellow, or dried leaves, gave exactly the same deflection when cooled down so that a slight film of dew was deposited over their surfaces.

A side of the Leslie cube was cleaned and polished until it radiated only 14.3 per cent. of a lampblacked side, when both were heated to 212° F. When both were cooled, however, and a copious film of dew caused to form upon them by breathing on their surfaces, it was found that the polished surface radiated 96.8 per cent. of the lampblacked one.

By reversing the connections of the thermopile and heating the cube to the boiling point, it was found by a simple calculation that a surface of dew radiates 62.9 per cent. of a lampblacked surface. All leaves covered with dew radiate 62.9, lampblack being 100.

We see from this that there is a considerable saving of heat in plants due to the deposition of dew upon their leaves. This saving probably amounts to about 15 per cent., for most plants.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PLANTS FOUND IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

BY MRS. A. L. SLOSSON, LEAVENWORTH.

Allium striatum	Wild onion.
Allium Canadense.	
Allium mutabile.	
Allium Carolinianum.	
Acer saccharinum	Maple, sugar.
Acer rubrum	Maple, red.
Arisæma triphyllum	Indian turnip.
Ageratum conyzoides.	
Alyssum maritimum.	
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow.
Ascelepias tuberosa	But'rfly weed.
Albizzia julibrassin	Silk tree.
Anagallis arnensis	Scarlet pimpernel.
Anemone Caroliniana.	
Apogen humilis.	
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Woodbine.
Æsculus pavia	Buckeye, red.
Æsculus flava	Buckeye, yel'w.
Bumelia lanuginosa	Shittim wood.
Baptisia perfoliata	Wild indigo.
Coreopsis grandiflora.	
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's purse.
Cassia chamæcrista	Sensitive pea.
Callicarpa Americana	Fr. mulberry.
Ceanothus mycrophyllus.	
Corydalis aurea	Ladies' eardrop.
Cynthia dandelion.	
Centrosema Virginiana	Clitoria pea.
Crotolaria sagittalis	Rattle-pod.
Cratægus crus-galli	Hawthorn.
Cratægus cœcinea	Hawthorn, red.
Carpinus Americana	Hornbeam.
Castanea pumila	Chinquapin.
Cerastium vulgatum	Mouse ear.
Cardamine hirsuta.	
Cercis Canadensis	Red bud.
Claytonia Virginica	Spring beauty.
Cornus Florida	Dogwood.
Cuscuta compæta	Dodder.
Chenopodium album	Pigweed.
Datura stramonium	Jimson weed.
Diospyros Virginiana	Persimmon.
Dipteracanthus strepens.	
Eupatorium aromaticum.	
Œnothera fruticosa	Eve. primrose.
Œnothera sinuata.	
Œnothera linearis.	
Œnothera riparia.	
Fiscus carica *	Fig.
Fragaria Indica.	
Gaura biennis.	
Gaura angustifolia.	
Gilia coronoptifolia	Standing cypress.
Geranium Carolinianum	Crane's bill.
Gledilschia triacanthus	Honey locust.
Gossypium album *	Cotton.
Hibiscus esculentas *	Okra.
Houstonia cerulea	Innocence.
Hymenopappus scabiosacus.	
Helenium autumnale	Bitter weed.
Iris verna	Blue flag.
Illex opaca	Holly.
Hypaxis juncea	Star grass.
Jatropha stimulosa,	Spurge nettle.
Cnidoscolus stimulosa, in Chap.	
Juglans nigra	Black walnut.
Juniperus Virginiana	Red cedar.
Lamium amplexicaule.	
Lætuca elongata	Wild lettuce.
Lathyrus myrtifolus	Pea.
Pepidium Virginicum	Tongue grass.
Linaria Canadensis	Toad flax.
Lithaspermum canescens	Puccoon.
Liquidamber styraciflua	Sweet gum.
Lobelia leptostachys.	
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardin'l flower

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* Not native.